



SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1905.

STATISTICS show that desertions from battleships in the last few years have been occurring at a surprising rate. In almost every port warships touch sailors are unlawfully quitting the service. Within the last two years the crews of at least two American warships have been reported in a mutinous state. Sailors who do not desert or mutiny grumble openly whenever they get a chance on land to air their grievances. Dissatisfied sailors appear to be the rule instead of the exception. The sailors claim that they have a well defined list of grievances and believe they know how the service could be improved enough to reduce the present surprising proportion of desertions to a minimum. Stated in the order of importance in which these grievances appear in the eyes of the sailors, the list is as follows: Bad grub; the uniform question; excessive punishment for minor offenses; arbitrary denial of shore leave; lack of sympathy between officers and men; denial of grog; overwork. Per contra, at the Navy Department it is held that the naval enlisted force enjoys many advantages, and a comparison of the American with foreign navies cannot help being favorable to the United States service. There are such advantages to the men as are expressed in these qualities: The best fed navy in the world; the best clad navy in the world; the best paid navy in the world; more diversion allowed than in any other navy in the world; greater opportunities for young men than in any other navy in the world. Notwithstanding which the spirit of dissatisfaction in the navy is rife and the desertions continue.

BECAUSE of the many distressing accidents which have resulted from the use of explosives on the Fourth of July the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore is determined that this year the law against them shall be enforced more rigidly than it has ever been enforced before. Not only will the smallest firecrackers be under the ban, but the dealers will be notified ahead of time that their use is prohibited, so it is expected that none will be on sale in any of the stores. The authorities of Alexandria have year after year had their attention called to the fact that laws exist on the statute books forbidding the sale of all explosives in the way of firecrackers within the city limits, but, strange as it may seem, they are never enforced. Similar State laws are also in existence. It is hoped that either the Mayor, Police Board or Chief of Police may follow the example set in the monumental city before the advent of the Fourth of July. Last Christmas horrid explosives tormented many in certain portions of Alexandria, to say nothing of the danger incurred by passersby.

THE DISCOVERY has been made by the dealer of weights and measures in Camden, N. J., that unscrupulous dealers who supply poor people with coal which is paid for in installments, have been outrageously cheating their unsuspecting customers by giving short weight. The official says that the price of the fuel is not only higher than would be charged otherwise, but that the short weight brings it to even a higher figure and that the customers who can least afford to buy coal are paying the topmost figure for it. He has secured information which, he says, will lead to the arrest of several of those who have been guilty of the practice. The poor have an up-hill road under ordinary circumstances. It is more difficult when the cold blasts of winter make it necessary to procure fuel and those who are so heartless as to take advantage of their poverty and rob them should receive the full penalty of the law.

A MAN in Chattanooga was recently fined \$20 for snoring in church, the magistrate having held that the act constituted a breach of the peace. The man was arrested on the charge of the pastor, who testified that the noise disturbed the congregation. If fines for such offenses were made general and the money turned into the church coffers, many church festivals might be dispensed with.

EMPLOYEES of the First National Bank of Milwaukee have been ordered to give the officials their photographs and submit to certain measurements for the purpose of identification. This is not surprising in view of the many defalcations now reported among bank employees.

Killed by Hurricane. Durban, Natal, June 3.—The list of casualties in the great hurricane which swept over this section of the country has been greatly increased, showing that much more damage was caused than was reported at first. The death toll now contains the names of fifty Europeans and 500 Indians. The city is suffering from a water famine, to add to its troubles, as the water mains have burst.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, D. C., June 3. The District Attorney, Morgan H. Beach, today gave notice that he would call the case of A. A. Lipscomb, a prominent Washington lawyer, to trial at the end of the post-office cases, which will consume most of next week. Attorney Lipscomb was indicted jointly with Thomas Fields for the alleged embezzlement of over \$16,000 of the funds of the defunct Washington Beneficial Endowment Association. A severance in favor of Lipscomb was granted in the case, Fields going to trial on four of the charges in the indictment. He was committed only on one charge. A motion for a new trial has been asked for.

Senator Martin was in the city yesterday on his way to Winchester to attend a wedding and while here met many of his friends. In conversation he said he did not care to discuss the campaign, but that he was satisfied with the outlook. Congressman Swanson was also in the city yesterday and left this morning for Manassas to speak at the Confederate memorial services there today. He is in excellent spirits and says he feels perfectly confident of securing the nomination for governor.

Attorney General Moody and Assistant Attorney General Day, the latter being in charge of trust investigations and prosecutions, called on President Roosevelt today for a conference about various matters pertaining to Judge Day's particular line.

Secretary Taft brought Minister Dawson, of Santo Domingo, to the White House this morning. The minister with the President discussed the Santo Domingo situation in all its details. President Roosevelt was made the recipient today of a gift from the city of Sendai, Japan, consisting of an ancient sword and two Japanese flags, as a token of Japanese gratitude for the Christianizing influence of the American missionaries as well as for American sympathy with Japan in the war with Russia. The presentation was made through Rev. D. H. Schuler, a former Pennsylvania minister, who is the senior missionary of the Reformed Church in Japan, and Professor Morimoto, of Sendai, a Christian Japanese student. The other members of the party consisted of Secretary Bartholomew, of the foreign mission board; Treasurer J. L. Leinberger and Dr. and Mrs. Weber, of Baltimore. Rev. J. H. Schick, of the President's church, presented the other churchmen to the Chief Executive.

Cardinal Raps Suffragists.

The woman who wants to vote was soundly scored by Cardinal Gibbons in Washington yesterday in an address to the graduating class of 1905, of Trinity College, an institution for the higher education of women there.

"Because we give our women a college education," he said, "it does not follow that we intend them to clamor for the prerogatives of men. Education of women means much; but it does not mean that they are to become like men. In the first place they could not be like men, because they are not fitted by nature to be so; and secondly the manly rights for which many women are clamoring today would not contribute to the charm of women."

"A woman should be satisfied with her feminine privileges and not demand the rights of men. It seems improbable to me that there are women today who are willing to exchange their privileges for the rights of men. I earnestly hope that none of you women graduating in Washington today intend to use your 'college education' for the purpose of entering the ranks of the suffragists. The woman who votes, the woman who enters the arena of politics, must suffer the penalty. She will lose some of her gentility and refinement. You cannot be in the thick of battle without getting some of the dust. How can the delicate soul of a woman go into the midst of corruption and wrangling of political life without getting smirched?"

Charles J. Bonaparte, grandnephew of Napoleon the First, and the new Secretary of the Navy made an address on "Woman as a College Graduate."

Peace Prospects.

The visit of Count Cassini yesterday to the White House was not productive of any further steps toward peace between Russia and Japan. It did, however, result in a more definite understanding along certain lines. There was an earnest statement from the President for peace, and his sentiments will be conveyed to Tsarok-Selo.

But when the czar of all the Russians is prepared to ask for the olive branch, the request will probably not be by the good offices of President Roosevelt. Kaiser Wilhelm, whose leanings toward his big neighbor to the north have been appreciated, will, it is expected, be the intermediary.

Obvious reasons are offered for such a cause. They were naturally not stated fully to the President, Ambassador Cassini is too diplomatic a man for that. But it is one less a fact that the sentiment of a large portion of Americans has been decidedly friendly to the Japanese. Mr. Roosevelt has observed the strictest neutrality and so have the officials of his administration. At the same time, official Russia has been very bitter over the trend of sentiment in the United States. Neither the czar nor his advisers would welcome the good offices of the United States under such circumstances. They would not be assured of such a friendly attitude in such movements as would be the case if the German ruler played the leading part.

Burning of a Theater.

One of the most exciting and spectacular fires that has visited Pittsburgh, Pa., in recent years broke out in the Avenue Theater shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and before it was subdued had completely destroyed the Avenue Theater and partially wrecked the Grand Opera House adjoining, but fortunately no panic resulted and no lives were lost. The loss will reach \$150,000, fully insured. The cause of the fire is believed to be traceable to crossed electric wires. The Avenue Theater was probably the oldest show house in Pittsburgh, and recently had been used for vaudeville. The house was about half filled, but through the prompt and systematic work of the employees the audience was gotten out without the semblance of a panic; indeed, the majority did not know there was a fire until they had reached the street. Several women fainted when they came to realize what might have happened. The Avenue Theater building was erected in the 50's, and was valued at \$75,000. It is completely ruined. The damage to the Grand Opera House, which was caused mostly by water, will represent probably \$25,000.

The Market.

Georgetown, June 3.—Wheat 95.10c.

News of the Day.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening a bomb was exploded in the palace of the Governor-General, at Barcelona, doing considerable damage. Ten arrests have been made.

Battling Nelson, of Chicago, was outfought in six rounds last night in Baltimore by Kid Sullivan, Washington. Referee Kocap, decided the contest a draw.

Jimmy Hope, the old safe-breaker and the man who pulled off the famous Manhattan Bank robbery in New York in 1878, died suddenly yesterday in his wife's arms.

The Cabinet yesterday decided that the body of John Paul Jones should be transferred direct from France to its last resting-place at Annapolis, and should not lie in state in cities making this request.

By a combination of the forces of President Alexander and Vice Presidents Hyde and Tarbell the report of the Frick committee, which investigated the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was rejected by the directors at a meeting in New York yesterday. Thereafter recommended the withdrawal of Messrs. Alexander, Hyde and Tarbell from their positions. Mr. Frick resigned as a director.

Passengers who were on board the little French steamer *Pre Patria*, which was wrecked near Louisiana, a few days ago, while bound from St. Pierre Minne- lon, for this port arrived at Sydney N. S. today. They state that the scenes in St. Pierre following the announcement of the foundering of the fishing bark *Cousins Rennis* with nearly 200 people, were heart-breaking as over one half of the victims leave destitute families at St. Pierre.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Express sends a story of the recent naval battle told by an officer of the battleship *Borodino*, who is now at Sasebo. The officer says:

"Admiral Rojstevsky came on board early in the battle and directed the fighting from the *Borodino's* bridge. At 3 o'clock the Japanese battleships *Shikima* and *Fuji* opened every gun upon us. A projectile struck the forward bar- bette, in which I had charge of a 12-inch gun, and this stunned all of us. "I groped out of the smoke-filled bar- bette to the deck and found there a rain of projectiles. Dozens of men were lying dead or wounded at every turn. I returned to the barrette, but was only able to fire two rounds when two projectiles struck us simultaneously, wrecking the barrette, disabling both the 12-inch guns and killing 18 officers and men."

The officer proceeds to describe how the *Borodino* now became a veritable shambles, successive shells destroying the steering gear and ammunition hoists, so that the shells had to be carried by hand. Admiral Rojstevsky was wounded and transferred to a destroyer, and as the destroyer left she was assailed by a hail of small-arm ammunition.

"It was now 4 o'clock," the officer continued. "The *Borodino* had been repeatedly struck in the hull and was settling, with no hope of saving her."

"The Japanese had broken our battle formation and were closing in, concentrating their fire on our fighting tops, of whose crews hardly one escaped. Fire had now broken out in several places, adding to the horror of our situation, and it was decided to withdraw from the firing line for the purpose of repairing our steering gear. But we were surrounded by eight Japanese ships and bombarded on every side. We still fought desperately with our 12-inch guns and what was left of our smaller guns and with about half our complement of men. But the *Borodino* sank lower and lower. Toward evening, after we had lost 400 men, we noticed two Japanese destroyers coming toward us. We sank one with a well-directed shell. The other launched a torpedo which missed us. All the men in the engine rooms were driven on deck by the flames. Finally a Japanese torpedo flotta bore down upon us and an explosion caused the *Borodino* to turn turtle. I, with forty others, was rescued from the sea by the Japanese armored cruiser *Kasuga* and was transferred to the shore."

The *Mojo* (Japan) correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph gives a story told by Captain Rojnof, commander of the Russian cruiser *Admiral Nakhimoff*. The Captain says: "We chose the shortest route to Vladivostok, passing a certain strait. We were unhappily enticed by the Japanese fleet and were completely surrounded. "Our position was hopeless from the beginning of the battle. We had, indeed, fallen into a bitter trap. It was cruel, moreover, for the Japanese selected the engine room of my ship as a target. A torpedo went straight through my vessel and we lost our fighting power and were unable to move either way."

"We launched the boats and embarked 600 of the crew, who were rescued by the Japanese. I, with the navigating officer, determined to share the fate of our ship, which sank. We two were drawn underneath by the suction, whirled about and lost our breath."

"We forgot everything, but fortunately we were picked up by the Japanese fishermen. We had intended to die and floated about in the water, as it seemed, for hours, watching the scene created by the explosion of Japanese shells."

Bonaparte Dazed Reformers.

Politicians of all shades in Baltimore, including reformers, are much surprised at Mr. Bonaparte's acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Navy. Many of them make six months the limit of his holding office. Roger W. Cull, co-worker with Mr. Bonaparte in the Reform League, said: "The appointment will be a delight to every one possessing a sense of humor. It is a touch of the Rooseveltian nature which will make the whole world grin. Both the President and Mr. Bonaparte are imperialists, which, in connection with the navy, may be said to be of the first water. The President, however, will likely find in Mr. Bonaparte certain unworkable qualities which may lead to friction between them, as it is certain to produce friction with the politicians."

A telegram from Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, says that thirty-five soldiers of the garrison at Ploiesti were killed while at target practice today by the accidental use of ball cartridges.

Virginia News.

Gov. Montague opened the Senatorial campaign in Winchester, last night, and addressed a large audience.

Rev. John Ward, 78 years old, a well-known Baptist clergyman of Isle of Wight county, was found dead in bed Thursday.

Vincent Godwin, a well known young civil engineer, of Newport News, sustained injuries yesterday morning by being thrown from a railroad velocipede which caused his death there yesterday afternoon.

Robert M. Murphy, a prominent farmer of Linden, Warren county, and Miss Augusta Smith, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Smith, of Lenoir, were married at the home of the bride Thursday night, the bride's father officiating.

Mrs. Louise Fletcher Greene, of Rappahannock, has been appointed to represent the Valley of Virginia at the reunion of Confederate veterans to be held in Louisville this month. She has selected Miss Bruce Funkhouser, of Strasburg, as her maid of honor.

After a trial lasting a week, a Clarke county jury, yesterday awarded Mrs. McDonald a verdict for \$5,000 damages against the Norfolk and Western Railway Company for the death of her husband last autumn. He was struck on the head with a hook attached to a chain on a car and killed. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given by the defendant company.

Rojstevsky Their Mark.

The following dispatch has been received by the London Daily Telegraph from Sasebo:

"Your correspondent has been able to obtain the following narrative of the circumstances under which Admiral Rojstevsky was captured: "He was at first on board his flagship, the *Kniaz Suvaoff*. From the beginning of the battle on May 27 he fought with magnificent courage, but on May 28 his flagship became separated from the remainder of the fleet. There it was isolated, but kept on firing all its guns—one battleship against overwhelming odds. For a time she was the solitary target of the Japanese fleet. Shells swept her deck like a cyclone, and it was soon evident she must speedily sink. Therefore, the Admiral with eight of his staff officers, was removed to the destroyer *Bledovy*. All the while the Japanese continued to pour in their storm of shells. Rojstevsky, having fled from his flagship, was now the target of the combined fleet. The destroyer, now the Admiral's flagship, attempted to break away from the Japanese, but was unable to do so. In her efforts to find a gap in the ring of ships and guns. The Japanese destroyer *Sasimari* advanced from the lines to meet the Admiral's destroyer, and sheathed through the water pouring in a terrible and close fire. The *Bledovy* became disabled and was unable to use her steering gear, which had been rendered useless. It was then that Rojstevsky and his chief of staff were wounded again, and this time the Admiral was severely injured. The *Bledovy* was boarded by the crew of the *Sasimari*. The Japanese searched high and low and all the Russians on the *Bledovy* were made prisoners."

Admiral Rojstevsky was the last man to be discovered. He was found hiding in the bottom of the destroyer, bleeding freely from many wounds."

The Moroccan Trouble.

Although official confirmation is withheld, it is now generally accepted in Paris that the report from Tangier to the effect that the Sultan of Morocco had declined the French proposals for the reform of Morocco, unless approved by an international conference, was correct. This is widely commented upon as amounting to a check, if not a failure of the French mission sent to Fez, as well as a check to the entire French policy in Morocco. Only the absorbing attention given to King Alfonso prevents a renewal of the storm of protest against Germany, as an international conference would be considered to be the result of the influence of Count von Tattenbach-Ashold (head of the German mission to Fez) with the Sultan.

The French statesmen continue to rely on Great Britain, Italy, and Spain refusing to join the proposed conference, which, with the refusal of France and Russia, and possibly the indifference of the United States, would leave the conference without any membership except Germany.

However, it is recognized that even without an international conference the Sultan's refusal to agree to the reforms proposed by France continues the old status quo which France sought to terminate.

The situation over Morocco is viewed with no little concern in diplomatic circles in London. Indirectly the Sultan's refusal to accept the French proposals is regarded as a rebuff to Great Britain, but it is believed that rather than risk further complications France will be likely to join the other powers in a conference at Fez, and Great Britain will follow suit. Should France decline to enter the conference Great Britain likewise will decline in which event serious difficulty may ensue.

Citizens' Industrial Association.

D. M. Parry yesterday resigned and C. W. Post was elected to the presidency of the National Citizens' Industrial Association of America, at a meeting of the executive committee in Chicago. This action was taken at the request of Mr. Parry, who wished to be relieved of the work.

Following his appointment to the presidency, Mr. Post named Mr. James A. Emery, of San Francisco, as secretary of the association, the headquarters of which will be in New York. The association, Mr. Post declared, would at once begin to organize citizens' associations in every city and village of America.

"These local branches," said Mr. Post, "will mass the citizens for the protection of their business interests, to insure the individual personal liberty of each person against the overt acts of labor unions, and to guarantee the continuous operation of the industries of the country."

Ten Times Easier.

It is ten times easier to cure coughs, croup, whooping cough and all lung and bronchial affections when the lozenges are open. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is the original Laxative Cough Syrup. Gently moves the bowels, and expels all cold from the system. Best for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Remember the name, "Kennedy's," and see that the red clover blossom and the honey bear is on the bottle. Sold by W. F. Creighton, 401 King street and corner Queen and Patrick streets.

Today's Telegraphic News.

Will Continue the War.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—The correspondence of the Publishers Press is informed on excellent authority that a majority of the council of war holds to the opinion that it is better to spend millions to keep up the present war rather than to pay the indemnity which it is believed Japan is sure to demand, and the price of peace. Public opinion generally favors a cessation of hostilities but the chances of peace seem to be weak.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—According to the information received by the admiralty, it is probable that the blockade of Vladivostok, which in all probability will be followed by a land siege of the fortress, will commence in the very near future. News has been received that the Japanese flotilla has already started to close the harbor and establish the blockade. It is expected that the investment by the land forces, which has been hinted at for some time, will soon follow the establishment of the blockade. Vladivostok, according to all the reports which have been made to the War Office, is well prepared to stand a siege for months and it is probable that a second Port Arthur campaign will follow any attempt by the Japanese to reduce the fortress.

Hanlon Victorious.

San Francisco, June 3.—Eddie Hanlon won the decision last night at the end of the twentieth round, with young Corbett, in one of the fiercest fights ever seen on the Pacific coast. Corbett looked in fine condition at the start, but with tender all around the stomach from the terrible punishment given him a few weeks ago by Battling Nelson. He even covered with his gloves to ward off the stomach blows of Hanlon. The latter, on the contrary, put up the hardest fight of his life. In the eleventh round Corbett gave him a left arm jolt that seemed to have him out, but he pulled out the round, took terrible punishment in the next three rounds, marvelously regained his strength and in the last three rounds had things all his own way. In the sixth round Corbett gave Hanlon a stiff right handed jolt on the jaw. Eddie took the count of nine and went to his corner looking like a beaten man. Soon after he freshened up and finished with good wind and apparently fresh. Corbett was enraged by the decision, and rushed at Referee Homan, hitting him in the face. He declares he was robbed.

Alfonso in Paris.

Paris, June 3.—King Alfonso again put in a busy day seeing the sights of Paris and enjoying the military reviews which have been arranged for his entertainment. Accompanied by President Loubet, Alfonso this morning went to Vincennes, where the troops from Paris and the military garrison at that place were reviewed by General Desirier, the military governor. The President and Alfonso first rode past the entire division of troops which were drawn up along the road. The line extended for four miles, the troops being arranged in battle array. As the two rulers passed the bands played the Spanish and French national anthems. After this inspection of the soldiers, the King and President ascended a reviewing stand, where they were surrounded by many government authorities, military officials and notables. All the troops saluted the stand. The review ended with charges by the cavalry and artillery forces.

Missing Yacht.

Southampton, June 3.—Nothing has been heard yet of the American yacht *Apache*, owned by Edmund Randolph, which started in the Kaiser's cup race. While some uneasiness is felt for her safety, yachtsmen are not ready to believe, however, that disaster has overtaken the boat. It is pointed out that the *Apache* is an old boat, and could not be expected to make very good time, while the passage of the other yachts was a wonderful performance.

New York, June 3.—Friends of Edmund Randolph, owner of the bark-rigged auxiliary *Apache*, which sailed from here on May 17, in the race for the Kaiser's cup, are beginning to be anxious for her safety.

Hoch Sentenced to be Hanged.

Chicago, June 3.—Johann Hoch was this afternoon sentenced to be hanged June 23. He made a speech to the court after sentence had been pronounced, stating that he held no ill will against any of those who had prosecuted him, and that he was ready to die. He said he did not doubt that Mrs. Marie Welcker Hoch, his wife, had been murdered, but that he did not do it. He thanked the court for sentencing him to death.

Suicide of a Drummer.

Reading, Pa., June 3.—L. H. Pig-gott, a drummer, address unknown, cut his throat with a knife at a hotel here this morning, then climbed out on the fire escape from his fourth floor room and defied doctors and police sent to his aid. In running from them he fell thirty feet from one roof to another. He was taken to a hospital and will probably die. He is about 35 years old.

Must Swear Fealty.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—Czar Nicholas, in order to prevent men who are not loyal to the government from being appointed to administrative offices, and to weed out of the service men who are believed to be connected with the various secret societies which are working for reforms in Russia, has directed that the future all officers and soldiers must be required to take an oath of fealty.

Suit for Divorce.

New York, June 3.—Mrs. Alice Webb Duke, the wife of Brodie Duke, the millionaire tobaccoist, was today served with papers in an action for absolute divorce brought by her husband. Mrs. Duke's marriage to Brodie Duke last December, created a sensation.

Fewer Gallons; Wears Longer.

Fewer gallons; takes less of Devco Lead and Zinc than mixed paints. Wears longer; twice as long as lead and oil.

Whooping Cough in Jamaica.

Mr. J. Riley Bennett, a chemist of Brown's Town, Jamaica, West India Island, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has proved itself to be the best remedy for whooping cough, which is prevalent on this end of the globe. It has never failed to relieve in any case where I have recommended it, and grateful mothers, after using it, are daily thanking me for advising them." This remedy is for sale by Gibson & Timberman and W. F. Creighton & Co.

Ovation to the Duchess Cecile.

Schwerin, Germany, June 3.—The Duchess Cecile was given a great ovation when she left here today in a special train for Berlin where she makes her formal entry this afternoon into the city of her future residence as the bride-to-be of the Crown Prince of Germany. State officials were present to bid her good by, and there was a great popular demonstration in her honor. The special train in which she travelled was of blue and gold and was beautifully decorated with garlands of roses, myrtle and wreaths. The Kaiser has sent a distinguished party to meet Cecile at Wittenberg, and the officials will act as an escort accompanying her to Berlin. Reports received here show that large and enthusiastic crowds had assembled at every station along the route to cheer the future empress and her progress across the country resembled a triumphal journey.

Berlin, June 3.—Duchess Cecile of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the affianced bride of the Crown Prince of Germany, arrived in Berlin this afternoon from Schwerin. Her brother, the Grand Duke Frederick, ruler of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, arrived on another train. As Cecile emerged from the saloon car she was greeted by the Kaiser, who kissed her on both cheeks. He also kissed the hand of Anastasia. The Crown Prince kissed the hands of Cecile and her mother. The party at once drove to the Bellevue Castle, where the Empress received Cecile. She kissed her future daughter-in-law on both cheeks in welcoming her. Lunch was served immediately, the party being limited to the members of the royal families of Prussia and Mecklenburg. After lunch the Emperor and Empress and other members of the royal party returned to the imperial palace, leaving Cecile to rest and prepare for her entry this afternoon.

Berlin, June 3.—Duchess Cecile, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who in three days time will be elevated from the position of a poor minor German princess, to that of the consort of the Crown Prince of the German Empire, made her State entrance into Berlin this afternoon. The young 19-year-old girl was given a remarkable welcome by the people of Berlin. The Kaiser, himself, was entirely a secondary figure in today's pageant, which was a woman's day almost from first to last.

The route from Bellevue Castle to the royal palace was lined with 6,000 school children. Thousands of members of various guilds and semi-military organizations also formed along the line. Early in the day the guilds assembled at their respective meeting places, and headed by bands and with banners and flags flying, marched to the respective positions assigned to them.

Some of the Guild members wore medieval costumes of variegated colors, but the majority were dressed in silk hats, dress suits, white ties and patent leather shoes. Members of the Fishermen's Guild carried a silk woven net. Some members were armed with harpoons, while others carried hooks and lines, stuffed dolphins, or models of the various types of fishing vessels. The members carried emblems of their trade. By noon every available foot of space between the two castles was densely packed and the crowd numbered hundreds of thousands. The heat was terrific.

Hundreds fainted and dropped from exhaustion. The ambulance corps had more than they could attend to. Early in the afternoon hundreds of police were sent to clear the route, but were utterly unable to accomplish anything, and troops were summoned for the purpose. The soldiers charged time and again the crowds before the way was finally cleared. Many spectators were injured, however, while this was done. About twenty minutes before the royal procession started from the Bellevue the Crown Prince left the castle where he had remained with his bride after her arrival. His royal highness marched in his uniform as infantry captain at the head of his company of the first regiment of his foot guards.

The Prince received a great ovation. On arriving at the Berlin palace, the Crown Prince stationed his company as a special guard of honor in the court yard of the palace, and then joined the Kaiser, who, with other royal guests, was awaiting the arriving of Cecile.

The royal procession started from Bellevue at about five o'clock this afternoon. At the head of the cortege rode a mounted escort, then came three carriages containing court officials, then a company of body guards, headed by trumpeters. After the body guards was the royal coach, and following it were more soldiers, and other carriages containing ladies-in-waiting.

In the coach rode Cecile, the German Empress, and Frau Tiele-Winkler, Cecile's mistress of the robes, the first lady of the new court that will surround the Crown Princess and her bride.

Cecile's dress is of the palest mouline de soie, veiled with Brussels lace, and beautifully decorated. The embroidered design is of ribbon and roses. The gown has a body of soft fluffy material draped in meter roses with a long train of the same material, and is finished with gauze flounces. The dress is cut low and has short sleeves, leaving the arms bare.

The coach in which she rode is a magnificent vehicle, made of gold and glass, one of the finest royal carriages in Europe. The vehicle was drawn by eight superb black horses. After leaving the court yard of the Bellevue Castle, the procession marched along the Bellevue Alley, through the Tiergarten.

Arriving in front of the palace the Crown Prince and the Kaiser assisted the ladies to alight from the coach as the soldiers on guard presented arms and the regimental bands played. The royal party then ascended the palace staircase and entered the state apartments. In the rooms were all the members of the court, the representatives of all the principal countries throughout the world, the ladies of the empress' court and other distinguished guests.

Cecile was presented to those present after which she was conducted into a suite of rooms in the palace set apart for her use. The guests then departed. Later the marriage contract was formally drawn up and signed. This evening a banquet in honor of the bride will take place in the palace.

Killed by Earthquake.

Tokio, June 3.—An official dispatch from Hiroshima, on the southern coast of the island of Honshu, says that six persons were killed and seventy nine injured in an earthquake which was felt through the city, three houses were destroyed and many others damaged. The shock was felt in other districts, but no casualties are reported.

The Horrors of Whiskey.

Liquor Habit a Disease, Readily Curable by Orin, an infallible Specific.

It is now universally conceded that drunkenness is a disease and the drunkard should be treated for this disease with the one specific for its cure, Orin. This remarkable remedy removes the craving for liquor; restores the stomach to a normal condition; creates a natural appetite, and makes the user a man again from all desire for strong drink. Orin is in two forms—No. 1, to be given without the patient's knowledge; No. 2, for those who wish to be cured. The medical profession indorses Orin. It can be used at home, and cures the terrible habit without publicity or detention from business. Price is only \$1 a box. Sold by E. S. Leadbetter & Sons, Druggists, Alexandria, Va.

Charges of Bribery.

Chicago, June 3.—The May grand jury which has been investigating the teamsters' strike and charges of bribery and graft in connection with it will adjourn today. Its long session has resulted in the obtaining of a vast amount of evidence concerning strike violence, assaults on strike breakers, conspiracy and other charges made before it. In the county court building it is predicted that several indictments will be returned. What evidence has been brought out by the investigation will also be turned over to the June grand jury which is to meet June 10, when the investigation will be continued. The April grand jury indicted President Shea, of the teamsters, and eleven other labor leaders on charges of conspiracy.

The employers make a serious accusation against the strikers. It is claimed by a prominent representative of the employers, acting for his associates, that an offer was made May 12, to end the teamsters strike for \$50,000. An intermediary who has recently left the city, was to receive \$15,000 of this sum, \$35,000 going to the unions. The money was ready as a trap, it is said but the intermediary and a certain person friendly to the labor interests who was "in on the deal," lost heart, and failed to appear. President Shea and labor men deny this allegation, just as strongly as business men have denied the charges which Shea and others have made against them.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, England, states that a report is current there that the battleship *Caesar*, while passing Dover, England, ran down a merchant vessel and it is feared that lives have been lost.

There was a refreshing rain late yesterday evening.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and